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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Williard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

A Democratic convention in Iowa indorses ex-Governor Boies, of that State, for President and characterizes him as "the great commoner." Is he any commoner than other Democrats?

In rebelling against British invasion and subjugation the natives of Matabeleland are only imitating the example of the natives of the British islands who fought against foreign invaders centuries ago.

A number of the Journal's exchanges are expressing deep concern over the fact that no candidates for the vice presidency are in the field. There is no occasion for worry. Some good Eastern man will come to the front at the proper

scenes as that witnessed in Havana yesterday, when five Cubans were inhumanly butchered under the pretense of enforcing law, will not ten to elevate the world's opinion of Spanish rule in Cuba nor mitigate its judgment of Captain General Weyler.

A leading newspaper of Madrid publishes a violent attack on Senator Sherman, in which it characterizes him as a former slave trader, and asserts that he wants the Cuban rebellion to succeed in order to re-establish slavery in Cuba. It is astonishing what penetrating fellows those Spanish editors are.

Perhaps the application of Scott Jackson's attorney for a continuance on the ground that he expects to be able to prove an alibi for Jackson "by a large number of witnesses, many of whom live hundreds of miles away," was made in good faith; but from this distance it looks like a frivolous motion which should be promptly denied by the court,

It is one thing to invite a national convention and another to take care of St. Louis is a large and wealthy city, but already there are complaints that money for the local arrangements and accommodations for the Republican convention is very hard to raise. The time will come when a more practical and less me and expensive mode than the present will be found for nominating national candidates.

The subcommittee of the Republican national committee which has charge of the matter has decided that each delegate to the St. Louis convention shall have three tickets, including his own. This will give each delegate only two for distribution, unless he has "pull" enough to get more. The distribution of press tickets and tickets for members of the G. A. R. not delegates will be controlled by special arrangements.

A bill has been introduced in the House providing for the appointment of a reciprocity commission of five members selected from different political parties with special-reference, to their qualifications for the work, the commission to sit in Washington "and devote its time to originating and perfecting trade treaties." No doubt this is well intended. but Mr. Cleveland would no more approve such a measure than he would a protective tariff bill. The only hope for either reciprocity or protection is in the election of a Republican President and Congress. By the way, when General Harrison was President he did fairly well in negotiating reciprocity treaties without the aid of a commission.

American readers of English histories and novels are familiar with the elaborate preparations and large hospitality with which the tenants of a great English estate welcome its home-coming owner from a long absence, and especially from a wedding journey. All the features of such a welcome are pleasantly recalled by the description of the one accorded by the villagers and tenantry of Woodstock to the young Duke of Marlborough and his young American bride. Although very wealthy, the Vanderbilt family, to which the bride belongs, has never been accused of lack of Americanism, and the fact that American flag was displayed beside the British at Woodstock was not the least pleasing feature of the occasion.

The petition filed by attorney Wallace in the apportionment case raises a new phase of that much discussed and litia petition for a rehearing." Mr. Walsuit, but it is presumed he has the same right to intervene in the suit pending its final removal from the Supreme Court that one of the original parties would have to move for a rehearing. As the cern, affecting the rights and inter-

of facts in the original record led the court to make an incomplete decision and that the public interests require that the original decision should be suppletionment act is in force, to the end that the people may not be deprived of the machinery for maintaining a republican form of government. Whenever the Supreme Court is brought face to face with that question it will be found a very difficult one to evade. Mr. Wallace's pe tition opens a way for the Supreme Court to reconsider the whole subject Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier...... 20 cts from a broad point of view and make a decision which shall put an end to litigation and discussion, if it wishes to

AN EMPHATIC REFUTATION.

Two or three weeks ago a dispatch was sent out from Washington announcing that twenty manufacturers who are members of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club had held a conference with the silver State Senators who had defeated the House tariff bill, had listened to the demand of the latter to make the free coinage of silver a part of any protective legislation in the future, and had practically assented to it. The names of the two or three manufacturers who favored the experiment of free coinage of silver were given as representing the sentiment of the members of the club present, while not an intimation of the protest of the majority was embraced in the dispatch. No reporters were present, and the story of the silverite who was the secretary of the meeting was telegraphed without question. For months there had not been a bit of cheering news for the freetrade press, consequently, the New York Evening Post, the New York Times, and later about every free-trade paper in the country made the most that their ingenuity and display headlines could make out of such a story. One of these headlines read, "Conspiracy between the protected manufacturers and the free sil became a fruitful theme for editorials. Indeed, it was served up in every form which could be invented to make it appear that the conference was but the prelude of a revolution which would show that the manufacturers of the Nation are in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States

As soon as a majority of the manufacturers attending the conference saw the lying report sent out by the silverites several of them caused explanations to be printed to the effect that they attended the conference upon the statement that it had been called to promote the passage of the House revenue bill, and that the greater part of them there declared that they were hostile to free coinage. Not satisfied with such an explanation, a meeting of this club, which contains 1,100 manufacturers, was called to take action upon the silver question. The club held its meeting on Monday, and the action was given in yesterday's Journal. In the most vigorous language that influential body of manufacturers declared against the independent free coinage of silver, asserting that it "would result in disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and would place this country on the basis of silver monometallism.' Amendments were offered, one of which was to wait the declaration of the Republican national convention, but the overwhelming majority of the meeting was in no mood to listen to such halfway propositions. With only a few dissenting voices the vigorous resolutions presented at the meeting were adopted with an earnestness of purpose which indicates the convictions of intelligent

Will the free-trade press which went into hysterical ecstasy over the false re port of the Washington conference devote display headlines and editorials to this emphatic denunciation of the free coinage of silver by a club of manufacturers who are protectionists? they do they have learned to be fair within a very limited period.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKERS.

Consternation reigns among the gentlemen engaged in the banking business in the State of Illinois. A law has been on the statute books for some time making it a criminal offense for the officers thirty days preceding a suspension or failure of the bank. No matter what the circumstances or what the cause of suspension, the law says a crime has been committed, for which the punishment shall be fine or imprisonment or both This law remained a dead letter for some time, although more than one failure occurred where it might have been applied. Finally, it was brought up and used successfully in the prosecution of the officers of the Meadowcroft bank. Although everybody understood that Charles Meadowcroft, one of the part ners, had nothing to do with the ventures that wrecked the bank, he was held responsible, together with his brother and sentenced to the penitentiary. The verdict startled the bankers of the State. but it was thought that the law could be overthrown, so the case was at once appealed to the State Supreme Court, and the best legal talent employed to reverse the decision of the lower tribunal. The Supreme Court has now decided that the statute is good law and must stand. There is a great buzzing among the bankers and brokers, and they aver that the prison door yawns before all of them, for, however honest and well intentioned they may be, circumstances, they say, may arise that will cause a strong institution to fail in a day. Fire or panic may cause sudden ruin, or a trusted employe may flee with the funds, yet the executive officers and directors will be

As a matter of fact, sudden collapses of banking institutions without warning such events are foreseen by those upon they occur. If not, then the officers, or some of them, are negligent and not as well informed as it is their business to their true financial standing they will carefully made, trusted employes will not be left without check upon their proceedings, closer watch will be kept upon affairs, directors will direct. When failure comes through unforeseen coma rehearing on the ground that I therefore used have no feers of the law.

the incomplete and partial presentation | The public has a right to expect that the men to whom it intrusts its savings will exercise unusual care in their management, and if any reasonable means can be taken to enforce a sense of this obmented by one declaring what appor- ligation upon bankers it will be inclined

No class of citizens are more deeply interested in the maintenance of a sound-money standard than workingmen. Not only should their labor be protected against undue competition by foreign workmen, but the money in which their earnings are paid should be protected against debasement and its purchasing power maintained at the highest point. When it comes to the payment of wages the position of workingmen on the money question should be, "the best is none too good."

The Propylacum deserves the thanks of the community for its determination to establish a school of household science and also deserves admiration for the new, ingenious and double-back action financial scheme it has evolved for the support of the concern. Who said women knew nothng about business?

The Council has finally passed that great measure of municipal progress and reform prohibiting gates from swinging outward. It should address itself next to reforming the great evil of chewing gum on the left side of the mouth instead of the right.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Old Man Was Placid. "I hear," said the fond mother, excitedly, 'that Willie is learning to play poker at ollege." "Well," said the old man, "it is a good thing. He'll also learn economy."

She Had Ordered. "The time has come," said the man who carries the country on his shoulders, "for a new order of things." "Yes," said his wife, "I ordered a lot of new things for the front room this after-

Class in Mythology. "Who," asked the professoress, "was Me-

every one who looked at her an attack of the marble heart." More Law Needed

"I sometimes think," said Choilie, "that the better clawses ought to go in faw politics and get themselves elected to offices and all that, you know." "Would be a good thing," assented Chapple, Then we could get a law passed against

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

esting ple with a knife, faw instance."

Tom Platt will do well to make a study of he case of that Chicago man who was killed by his own elephant.-Washington Post. It is openly hinted in some parts of the East that before many weeks have elapsed Mr. Quay's boom works will make an assignment in favor of Mr. T. B. Reed .- Chi-

If Governor Morton was younger, if he had backers gifted with common decency, and had not made some inexcusable executive blunders, he would make a pretty good sort of a Republican President.-Detroit Free

Ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, says he is not a candidate for President this year, because he does not believe any Democrat can be elected. "However," he added, 'it would be pleasant, and a great honor besides, to receive the complimentary vote of the Ohio delegation, and if the 'boys' want to give it to me I shall not object."

Out of the four named-Reed, Morton, Mc-Kinley and Allison-it would be impossible o make a bad selection. It may be, and probaoly is true, that some one of them may have greater elements of popular strength than another, but still it remains that each and every one of them, if elected, would honor the office of President and the party which nominated and the people who elected him. Detroit Tribune.

Some of Mr. Reed's friends seem to thinx there is more gold in the Massachusetts platform than is good for his political health. Why not, then, have Mr. Reed make a platform which is deemed to be good for him? Is his present position so lofty that it would be undignified for him to open his mouth except by uncertified proxy? We expect courage and strength from Thomas B. Reed.—Springfield Republican.

Senator Tillman has presidential aspirations, and in furtherance thereof he will make a Western trip. He is booked for a peech at Denver April 15, at which date especially there will be a conference looking to a consolidation of the Democrats and sijverites of the West and South. On his return trip Tillman will speak at Wichita, Kan., Warrensburg, Mo. (the home of Senator Cockrell), and Owensboro, Ky. He expects to develop great strength at Chicago.
-Washington Special.

In common sense, in robust Americanism, excelled by any statesman in the country, and the qualities he possesses are peculiarly those that appeal to the masses. During the next few weeks he will be a much more commanding figure than he has been of late, and, while he may not succeed in capturing the nomination at St. Louis, it is certain that his party could do very much worse than make him its standard bearer.—Brooklyn

Tables differ here very much as to the standing of different candidates. This arises out of the disputes concerning contested are on paper, and really amount to nothing. They have been got up in pursuit of a plan of the anti-McKinley combination in making as many contests as possible. A table made up by a Chicago member of the House to-day gives McKinley 204 delegates, Morton 50, Allison 34, Reed 39, Quay 21, and puts down as uncertain 28. The total number delegates so far elected, according to him. is 382, or about two-fifths of the full mem-bership.—Washington Special.

A telegram to the Chicago Tribune from Madison (Wis.) says that in the event of McKinley's nomination and election H. C. Adams, State Dairy and Food Commissioner f Wisconsin, will be Secretary of Agriculture. McKinley's friends have promised this to the Republican leaders of Wisconsin. Badger Republicans claim a sort of proorietary interest in this office, because it was first held by the late ex-Governor Rusk, whose ability and energy made the department the beneficent branch of government into which it developed under his direction.
As far as known, this is the first office the
McKinley managers have pledged. Governor Drake, of Iowa, said to a New York Tribune reporter: "General Harrison

has always been, and is yet, the warmest personal friend of Senator Allison. Of all the candidates, I believe the ex-President would be the most pleased to see the nomination go to Allison. There has always been the most cordial feeling between them. I do not consider that General Harrison, despite reports to the contrary, is a candidate, There s only one contingency upon which he can be viewed as a candidate. If the convention hould come to a deadlock, and then the name of Harrison should be offered, and the nonnation made unanimously, I think he would take it. He is a good man, and has the restige of one able administration behind im, and in case of a deadlock I believe that ne would be the most acceptable solution of the problem." "Would the Iowa delegation support General Harrison under such condi-"Yes. I believe they would turn gladly to him as the way out of any such

The O. K. Still Wanting. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Henry!"

"Yes, your Excellency?" "I am much interested in a telegram from indianapolis, printed in the newspapers, which says that Mr. Harrison's friends are convinced that if he is nominated at St. Louis he will accept the nomination. "But has he not formally withdrawn from the race, your Excellency?"
"He has, but I do not remember seeing o. K.'d by Mrs. Dimmick."

He Might.

New York's closet enjoy just & little

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ASKED TO SEND TROOPS TO MATABELELAND.

Situation in South Africa Is Serious, and the Chartered Company Is Growing Alarmed.

REBELLION IS SPREADING

ALL THE NATIVES FLOCKING TO YOUNG LOBENGULA'S STANDARD.

Unsuccessful Attempt by Explore Selous to Rout the Unruly Blacks from the Matopo Hills.

LONDON, March 31,-It is reported that the British Chartered South Africa Company, seriously alarmed at the events which are taking place in South Africa, has made strong representations on the subject to the British government, showing that it is absolutely necessary that a large force should be immediately dispatched to the relief of Buluwayo, and pointing out that difficulties have arisen in the way of the company being able to do so at present. The company was authorized to raise an additional force of 500 men in South Africa, and it is further reported that two additional battalions of British regular troops will be immediately sent to South Africa.

Dispatches from Cape Town say that is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding the progress of the rebellion of the natives of Matabeleland. The authorities, naturally, are withholding all the information possible, as there is no doubt that it would be made use of by the enemies of British rule in South Africa. It is not denied, however, that the situation becomes darker every day, and that a very verites." From filling a news column, it feeling about the under side of the bench for restore order. Additional advices received her gum, "Medusa was the lady who gave at Cape Town from Buluwayo show that the work of placing that town in a state of defense has been completed, so far as the means at hand permit. But there is lack of arms and ammunition there with which to supply the many settlers who have gathered there from outlying districts since the uprising commenced. These men, in many cases, have rifles, but they are of all kinds, and the stock of ammunition pro curable for them is small. Consequently it has been found desirable to replace these weapons, as far as possible, with the Martini-Henry rifles served out to the police, etc., the stock of ammunition for the latter being fairly adequate. But the number of Martini-Henrys available is small, and it now an open secret that nearly every good rifle procurable had been gathered up and smuggled into the Transvaal previous to the Jameson raid. The authorities at Cape Town are now feeling the effects of this poiicy of weakening the defenses of different parts of British South Africa in order to make the lamentable display in the Transvaal. Had matters at Johannesburg turned out as the manipulators of the expedition and uprising contemplated things would have assumed a different aspect. But certain persons at Cape Town and elsewhere are now in the position of hunters caught in their own traps, with the additional mortification of the knowledge that the Boers have, by the setzures made in the mines, etc., of many thousands of rifles, bayonets, revolvers and Maxim guns, com-

> arms and ammunition arrive from England the settlers are almost helples and a combined uprising on the part of the Boers and natives might be very disas-trous. The Boers now have weapons with which to arm a powerful auxillary force, and they are aware of the predicament in which the British find themselves. KEEPING "DUST IN THE AIR." Offensive operations against the Matabeles are almost at a standstill, communication south of Buluwayo is practically cut off parties of settlers who have left their clearings and "laagered" out at the first signs of alarm are still unrelieved, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of assistance being sent to them. Some of these therefore, are more than likely to fall victims to the Matabeles. Selous and Napier, at Buluwayo, have done everything possible under the circumstances, and as a result of good scouting work they are keeping "dust in the air," that is to say, they are doing their utmost to conceal the weakness of the position of the British while anxiously

pletely turned the tables on the British

awaiting the supplies of arms and ammu-nition necessary. But those supplies are not procurable at such short notice. Thousands of stands of arms which were believed to be at the disposal of the British Chartered Company's officials seem to have mysteriously disappeared, and few people dcubt that they are now in the hands of the Ecers. Thus time must clapse before arms and ammunition can reach Cape Town from England, and in the meanwhile the situation must necessarily grow more grave. The agent of the Chartered Company has been duly authorized to raise an additional force of 500 men, but though the men are available, arms, ammunition and horses are The whole of the country outside of radius of about twelve miles around Bulu wayo is in a state of open insurrection, and

the Matabeles and other natives are flocking

to the Matopo hills, where the son of the late King Lobengula is said to have been raised to his father's rank with much ceremony, preparatory to taking command of the army of insurgent natives flocking the hills from all parts. The vicinity of Buluwayo is kept clear of rebels by the white scouts, but it is believed that the natives are ing fully informed of all that is going body now doubts that the root of ble is at Pretoria, and that Berlin kept well informed regarding the progre Advices from the Transvaal show that the work of preparing for war is being contin night and day. Gangs of men re lieve each other at intervals in the work on the armored forts designed to protect Pre-toria, the plates for which have been fur-nished by the Creusot works and the guns by the great Krupp firm of Germany. The drilling of artillerymen under German of cers goes on openly every day. There is no longer any concealment in the preparations being made. The foreign legion, composed lmost of Germans who have recently en tered the Transvaal, is organized. This force will be mostly infantry and artillery, the Boers being relied on to furnish all th cavalry necessary. The general opinion ex-pressed at Cape Town is that the company's officials and the British government greatly inderestimate the serious state of which prevails in South Africa. This see to be especially the case with the British government, and it would seem that the latter must be, intentionally or unintentionally misled by the Chartered Company's official

or by others. Such is the feeling at Cape OFFICIALS WANT TO RESIGN. In this connection, it is reported that Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Cape Colony, seeing the approach of the clouds, is desirous of resigning before the storm breaks, and there are other officials, who rumor has it, will like to do the same. short, British prestige in South Africa has been rudely shaken and the shaking, under encouragement from Germany, is still going on, and the most energetic steps are likely to be necessary in order to enable Great Britain to maintain the status quo which prevailed before the Jameson raid. The full effects of that great mistake are only beginning to be felt, and, unless all indications are deceiving, the worst is yet to come. It leaked out to-day that the officials of the British Chartered Company are even more alarmed than current report has it. It is understood that representations have been made to Sir Hercules Robinson regarding the extreme gravity of the situation and requesting that he ask for immediate reinforcements of regular troops from Great Britain or India. He is said to have assured a representative of the company that the home government may be counted on to meet any emergency and that additional regular troops may shortly be expected at Cape Town. Similar representations, it is added, were cabled to the officers of the British Charles of the British

and a reassuring message is understood to have been received at Cape Town from the president, the Duke of Abercorn. The Secretary of State for the Colonie

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, read a dispatch from the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, in the House of Common to-day. The message was dated yesterday, and announced that the Matabeles were massing in the Matopo hills. He added that communication with the south was en dangered, that there was a month's supply of provisions, etc., at Buluwayo, but that there was a lack of arms there with which to supply the volunteers. Sir Hercules Robinson also said that the natives were well

supplied with guns. Later advices from Buluwayo state that the Matabeles have been defeated in several small skirmishes in various parts of the country, and that it is expected that the

BLACKS ARE NUMEROUS,

ly be relieved.

settlers who have "laagered" out will short-

And the Whites Have Been Forced to Retreat After an Attack.

the seat of the outbreak in Matabeleland increases in gravity, and details are coming to hand of the failure of the forces dispatched against the natives to gain any substantial advantage over them. The rebellion is spreading, and the inadequacy of the present force and equipment to quell it is admitted. It is learned that five white men, including Messrs. Cass, Handley and Burford, have been murdered at Inyati, forty miles northeast of Buluwayo. A patrol force which was sent to the relief of Inyati found that the place was too hot to old, and they were compelled to retreat. F. C. Selous, the great hunter and campaigner, whose farm was attacked last week and who led a raid into the Matoppo ills, which threaten Buluwayo on the eas has also retired from the hills. The Mata-beles are assembled there in large force and were well victal ued. Selous did not retire without trying the mettle of the black men, and in his fight with them two of his men were wounded, while several of the Matabeles were killed. After this Gofford's patrol was obliged to evacuate the store he had been protecting and to retreat. The patrol of Gwelo has also been repulsed and Captain Pocock wounded. The driving in of these forces will leave the country practically bare to raids by the Matabeles and increases the peril of set-tlers in the extreme. The Rhodesia cavalry have been disbanded and the Buluwayo field force substituted in the preparations which are now making for a two months campaign. The force dispatched against the blacks in the Matoppo hills reports that it is not strong enough to dislodge them from their positions and asks for reinforcements to accomplish that purpose.

President Kruger has assured the British agent at Pretoria that no obstacles will be be enrolled for service in Rhodesia. dispatches to the Transvaal government have arrived at Pretoria. It is alleged that they amount to an ultimatum to the Transvaal on the questions pending between the two It is asserted on reliable authority that th Transvaal government is about to offer Eng

land the assistance of the burgher forces to crush the Matabele uprising.

Fears for Rhodes's Safety. LONDON, April 1.-The Cape Town cor respondent of the Times fully confirms oth er reports received here of the gravity of the Matabele uprising. Speaking of the en gagement at Inyati, the correspondent says: "The natives made a desperate rush with their assegais at Inyati. The natives are generally good shots. The Mangwi natives are also rising at the Kami river. An agitation has been started at Salisbury to per-suade Mr. Rhodes to remove his head office from Cape Town to Salisbury." The Times advocates the employment of British troops to crush the Matabele uprising. The Daily News expresses the fear that the Matabeles will waylay Hon. Cecil Rhodes while he is en route to Buluwayo. His friends in England are very anxious as to his safety.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Reasons Why the Sessions Should Cover Two Days Instead of One.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The letter of Mr. Will H. Craig, of Nobles ville, in your issue of the 28th inst. on "Order of Business in State Conventions," should attract the attention of Republicans throughout the State. There is no good reason why the order of business as promulgated in the call of the State central committee should always be adopted by the convention. The nomination of Judges for the Supreme and Appellate Courts is a matter of no slight importance. These nominations should be made early in the convention, when all delegates are present, and not in the last moments, when but few are left to cast the vote. In the convention of 1894 I was a member of the committee on rules and order of business, and an effort was then made to change the order as laid down in the call it was only defeated by one vote, and that after the chairman of the State central committee had taken a hand I recall an incident of that convention which llustrates how business is conducted after long and continuous session when del gates are tired out and many have left for The delegation from a certain county having twelve votes in the convention agree dates for Judge of the Supreme Court. This nomination was not reached until long after midnight; all the delegation but two had left for their homes, and these two voted the county solid for one of the candidates, giving nomination by two votes-a which would not have occurred had the non ination come earlier in the convention. There should be a two days' session of the cor vention this year. People are most decidedly nterested in politics just now, and if it is

Connersville, Ind., March 31. MR. CLARKSON, OF NEW YORK.

days to its business delegates will remain

until the end.

hicago Evening Post.

R. A. DURNAN.

luggestion that He Is Not Large Enough to Spread Over Two States.

James S. Clarkson, who sold out all his belongings in Iowa before moving to New York ten years ago-although he still wears an Iowa badge conspicuously leap years, when he crawls under the convention canwas James has been traveling all over the West since we last heard from him. He tells us that he has visited Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and he finds the Republicans on the mountain peaks warmly discussing "increased harbor and river facilities." He was also "profoundly impressed" during his stay on the Western slope with the fervid anti-McKinley en-thusiasm manifested in those Republican strongholds, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Compared with this the McKinie Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Sout Dakota sinks to a spring zephyr and "pipes But Mr. Clarkson of New York's chie plaint against the McKinley boom is that i should enter Iowa and attempt to prevent Mr. Clarkson of New York's being sent as a delegate from Iowa to the St. Louis con vention. What if Mr. Clarkson long ago sold out all his Iowa newspaper ownings to his brother and shook the dust of Des Moines from his aspiring feet forever? not this leap year? And every leap year does not Mr. Clarkson, of New York, bob up at Des Moines and beg to be given a last chance to carry the Hawkeye banner, in hopes that he may be let in at the nex feast in Washington. Some one ought to suggest to Mr. Clarkson that the real way to become a New Yorker s to cross the Atlantic and come up to the Battery. Then he could get into the band wagon with Platt or Tammany, and so relieve Iowa of responsibility for his particular stripe of politics.

Abide with Us. Abide with me; fast falls the eventide, The darkness; Lord with me abide. When other keepers fall and comforts flee, Help of the helpiess, O abide with me.

Swift to the close ebbs out life's little day; Ere its joys grow dim, its glories pass away; Changes and decay in all around I see; O Thou who changest not, abide with me need Thy presence every passing hour; What but Thy grace can foil the tempter' like thyself, my guide and stay can cloud and sunshine. Lord, abid

fear no foe; with Thee at hand to bless is have no weight, and tears no bitterness: Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory? I triumph still, if Thou abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing ing breaks, and earth's vair

GERMAN SUGAR EXPORTERS HAVE INVADED THE UNITED STATES.

And Home Producers Say They Cannot Compete with Them Because the Foreigners Receive a Bounty.

DEMOCRACY'S BIG DEFICIT

FOR NINE MONTHS THIS FISCAL YEAR IT IS \$18,819,708. CAPE TOWN, March 31.-The news from

> \$75,000 Worth of Seeds Purchased by Secretary Morton-Agreement as to Landing of Immigrants.

> WASHINGTON, March 31,-Representatives of the sugar-growing interests of the country made an appeal to-day to the House ways and means committee for legislation to protect them against the ad vantages given to the German producers by the German export bounties. They as serted that the Germans are taking advantage of the weakening of Cuban competition, because of the war, to crush the industry in America, and complained bitterly of the failure of the treasury officials to pay the bounties authorized by the last Congress. Chairman Dingley suggested that the delegation should endeavor to prevail on the Senate to recede from its attitude o

opposition to tariff legislation. J. D. Hill, of New Orleans, asserted that the German sugar producers were fast monopolizing the markets of the United States, having gained a great foothold since the Cuban war began, and practically put a stop to importations from that island. The German government's export bounty, he said, gave it a great advantage in the markets of the United States over struction of the sugar-growing interests of the United States unless the Cuban war came to an end or Congress gave relief to the American growers. He suggested that the House pass a bill placing an extra duty on German sugar equal to the bounty paid by that government, as an equalizer.

D. D. Colcock, the secretary and superintendent of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice

Exchange, urged that Congress should act without delay for the protection of the American sugar growers, as a bill was now pending before the Reichstag to increase the German export bounty. As the price of sugar is fixed in Hamburg, he said, and sugar exported from Germany has the advantage of the export bounty, American sugar was forced below the price it would naturally command under the laws of supply and demand. The passage of a law imposing duties to offset the German export duties, he said, would go far to break down the European system of export bounties and give more security to American capital invested in sugar. While the price to Americans would be forced slightly higher, this, he claimed, would be offset by increased

ustoms receipts. The beet sugar interests were represented by T. R. Cutler, of Lehi, Utah, who asserted that the German sugar producers were taking advantage of the Cuban war to crush out the business in America, and said the present system was not either "free trade nor fair trade."

Entrance of Immigrants.

CONTRACT WITH FOREIGNERS. Agreement That Will Prevent Illegal

WASHINGTON, March 31.-Commission general Stump, of the Immigration Bureau with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has entered into a supplemental contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Allen steamship line, the Hansa steamship line, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Dominion steamship line, and the Beaver steamship line which modifies in certain important particulars the agreement of Sept. 7, 18 relative to the responsibility of these com panies for the landing of immigrants in this country. By this supplemental agreement St. John, N. B., is added to the list of land ing ports. It is also agreed that all immi-grants destined to the United States who shall not have been listed on the manifes supplied to the United States inspectors at the port of entry, and who, within thirty days from the date of their arrival at any

one of the ports named in the agreements, shall apply for admission into or enter the United States shall be considered as immigrants destined to the United States withi the meaning and intent of the agreement and a per capita tax of \$1, instead of 50 cents on all such immigrants shall be paid; and access to ship's manifesto for the passengers shall be afforded, and extracts therefrom furnished to the United States inspector whenever the same shall be requested to verify the landing of any immigrants. It is further agreed that if any immigrant who has landed at one of the ports named in the agreements shall apply for admission into the United States within thirty days after arrival at the port without the certificate provided by Section 3 of the agree ment of 1893, and shall be debarred from entry into the United States under the laws known that the convention will devote two of the United States regulating immigration days to its business delegates will remain or if it be ascertained that the immigrant had been previously refused admission into the United States by an immigration of-ficial, the railway and steamship companies agree to return the immigrant to the port of landing, or transport them to such place upon their line of travel as said immigrant is willing to go, most remote from the borders of the United States.

These modifications are regarded as important to the United States, as they will greatly assist in preventing European immigrants from entering the United States through Canada, and give the immigration officials other substantial advantages in the enforcement of the law.

MORTON PURCHASES SEEDS.

He Awards Contracts for 11,125,000 Packets and Agrees to Pay \$75,000. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- Secretary Morton has let the contract for the 10.125,000 packets of vegetable seeds to be distributed to the public under the recent act of Congress to D. Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia. The price is fixed at \$70,000, the seeds to be delivered subject to germinative test under a very carefully drawn contract, free of cost at the department in Washington, ready for mailing. The contract for a million packets of flower seeds was let to L. L. May & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., at half a cent a packet. Under this new method of buying seeds and compelling the sellers to put their own firm names on the packets, it is believed by the Secretary that a better quality of seeds will have been secured Senator Proctor, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture, and Representative Wadsworth, chairman of the Hou agricultural committee, together with Dr. Dabney and Secretary Morton, constituted the board of award. They agreed unanimously that the purchases above indicated wer the best under all circumstances which cou possibly be made, time of delivery, respon-bility of firms and quality of seeds all bei duly considered.

COST OF DEMOCRACY. Deficit for the Nine Months of This

Fiscal Year Is \$18,819,708. WASHINGTON, March 31.-The forthcom ing monthly treasury statement will show receipts during the month of March of \$26,041,149, as follows: Customs, \$13,344,715; nternal revenue, \$11,538,264; miscellaneous, \$1,160,668; for the nine months of the fiscal year the receipts are substantially as follows: Customs, \$126,966,299; internal revenue, \$110,404,143; miscellaneous, \$13,239,396, making a total of \$250,609,040. The deficit for the present month will be about \$1,300,000, and for the nine months, \$13,819,708. During the last few months neither the customs receipts nor those from internal revenue sources have come up to expectation and little improve-ment is anticipated in the near future. On Nov. 30 last, when the latest departmental estimates were prepared for Congress, the increase in the receipts from customs during the five months of the fiscal year over those for the same period in 1894 was abou \$12,000,000, and a further increase was con dently expected. Since that time, however he increase amounts to about only \$500,000.

Faulty Ment-Inspection Laws. WASHINGTON, March 31.-Chairman Vadsworth to-day reported favorably from the House committee on agriculture a bill

which the Bureau of Animal Industry is now working. Several amendments are included, among which are provisions to prevent the infection of railroad cars; extending inspecing it to beef and pork; to compel the packer to mark packages truly and so prevent the packing of horse meat and marking it beef, etc., and to prevent the importation of meat that has not been inspected. At present, although the law requires the inspection of meats killed in this country there is nothing to prevent the killing and packing of meat in Canada and selling it in the United States without inspection.

Pardoned by the President. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The President has pardoned George H. Heatley, E. H. Brockway and W. J. Gleason, sentenced in February, 1894, in Tennessee, to three years' mprisonment and \$200 fine for perjury. A pardon in these cases was refused in 1694 but is now granted under the belief that the convicts have been sufficiently punished. A peculiar feature of the case, however, is that the pardon is granted on condition that the convicts report by letter to the district attor-ney for the Eastern district of Tennessee as to their residences annually for five years, and respond to any process for their appearance as witnesses against one Howard. Parions have also been granted in the cases of O. W. Bradley, sentenced in Alabama to eighteen months' imprisonment for possess ing counterfeit money (to restore citizenship); Clarence Myer, sentenced in Alabama
to five years in the reform school for forgery; George W. Fowler, sentenced in Utah
to six years for adultery, and P. W. Crawford, sentenced in Mississippi to three years
for violation of the pension laws.

Patents Awarded Indianians.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 31.-Patents were o-day issued to the following residents of Indiana: James O'Brien, Evansville, mine trap-door; Arthur L. Cooper and F. A. Clover, Frankfort, gate; Charles E. Hadley, assignor to Indiana Bicycle Company, Indian-apolis, wheel and chain guard for bicycles; Thomas E. Phillips, Bloomington, assignor of one-half to W. J. Hand and J. J. Hamilon, Scranton, Pa., silver forming mad Frederic Thuman, Evansville, assigno Humphrey & Glasgow, New York and Lon-don, England, gas generator. Trade Marks-Marion Cycle Company, Marion, bicycles; Alva L. and D. M. Kitzelman, Ridgeville, pattern for wire fences; Edmund Morris, Michigan City, cane fabric.

Cleveland's Bond Bargains. WASHINGTON, March 31.-Representative Shufford, of North Carolina, to-day introduced a resolution to investigate the recent sale of bonds. The resolution recites that charges have been made that unfair and un-precedented advantages have been accorded by President Cleveland and Secretary Carin New York city, and that charges have been made against the President and Secrebeen made against the President and Secre-tary of the Treasury in regard to the recent bond sale wherein the same syndicate se-cured nearly one-half of the bond issue in a mysterious and suspicious manner. The res-olution then provides that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to make an investigation into all the circumstances relating to the last three issues of bonds and report to the House.

Carlisle and Eckels to Speak. WASHINGTON, March 31. - Secretary Carlisle has accepted an invitation from the principal labor organizations of Chicago to deliver an address on the money question at a mass meeting to be held in the Auditorium, in that city, on April 15. The Secretary has already begun the preparation of his address, which will be entirely nonpartisan and devoted exclusively to the questions of finance. Mr. Eckels, the Controller of the Currency, also has accepted a joint invitation from the Chamber of Commerce and several other trade organizations of Cincinnati, O., to deliver an address on the money question in that city in the near future. A day soon after the 15th inst. will likely be fixed upon.

To Correct Erroneous Musters. WASHINGTON, March 31. - The House committee on military affairs to-day voted to report favorably a bill recommended by the War Department to permit correcions to be made of erroneous musters of volunteers who served in the rebellion. An act was passed after the war extending for a definite period the time within which corrections might be made, and this act was several times extended, but expired in January, 1895. A proposition to extend the time another five years was before the committee, but the War Department bill was agreed on as a substitute.

Will He "Throw Up His Job!" WASHINGTON, March 31. - Friends of Embassador Bayard in Washington scout the idea that the vacation of his house in Wilmington. Del., is to be taken as evidence of an intention on his part to resign his office and return immediately to the United States. They say that Mr. Pyle, the lessee of the house, gave it up voluntarily at the date of expiration of the lease, and that, so far from desiring to obtain possession now, Mr. Bay-ard was casting about for another tenant when he was last in the United States.

Machinists Treated Unjustly. WASHINGTON, March 31.-The Senater committee on naval affairs to-day gave brief" consideration to a large number of petitions which have been referred to it and which emanate from labor organizations in various parts of the country, charging unjust treatment of machinists in the navy yards of the country and especially in the Brooklyn yard. The question was referred to Senator McMillan, and it is intimated that an investigation of the alleged abuse may

Bad Place for a Dry Dock. WASHINGTON, March 31. - Reports coming to Washington from Port Royal, S. C., where the Indiana is lying in the dry dock are to the effect that the new dock is leaking badly and that work on the ship is being conducted under great difficulties owing to lack of machine shops and facilities for doing any of the little jobs always found to be necessary when a ship is docked. It is not doubted that the Indiana can be safe-

ly brought out however. Cannot Refund Penal Duties. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- Atterney-general Harmon, in an opinion rendered to-day, holds that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to refund penal customs duties which have been levied on account of undervaluation of imported goods. This is the first time the question has arisen, and the opinion will govern hereafter in the disposition of applications for all re-

funds of this character. New Indiana Postmasters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 31.-Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: At Odessa, Benton county, George Hines, vice L. S. Garvin, resigned; at Reed, Delaware county, S. G. Curtis, vice C. M. Curtis, resigned; at Vermont, Howard county, L. R. Gates, vice M. S. Troyer, resigned.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 31.-Representative Steele to-day introduced a petition from the International Association of Machinists of Huntington, praying Congress to appoint a committee to inquire into the treatment their associates are receiving in the government arsenals and navy yards, with special reference to the Brooklyn yard.
The President to-day nominated William

A. Little, of Georgia, to be Assistant Attor-ney-general of the Interior Department vice John I. Hall, resigned.

The annual opening of bids for general supplies for the Indian service will take place at Chicago April 28 and at New York May 19, under an order just issued by the Secretary of the Interior. The act authorizing the St. Louis, Okla-homa & Southern Railroad Company to con-struct a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma has become a law with-out the President's approval by reason of the expiration of the ten-day period allowed for its consideration. The President has signed the act granting condemned cannon to the the act granting condemned cannon to the Thirteenth and Forty-third separate companies, New York National Gu The treasury to-day lost \$177,000 in gold coin and \$8,200 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$128,265,090.

Representative Mahaney, of New York, to-day introduced a bill to appropriate two millions of dollars to widen the locks of the Erie canal, so as to permit the passage of modern torpedo boats for the protection of the lake cities.

Washburn mills, appeared before the sub-committee on reciprocity of the House ways and means committee to-day to advo-cate the restoration of the reciprocity Too Far Apart to Agree.

Charles A. Pilisbury, of Minneapolis president of the National Millers' Associa-

tion and general manager of the Pilis

OTTAWA, Ont., March St. - Sir Hector Langevin received a dispatch from Winniper o-day, stating that the Dominion mbodying a codification of the laws under